

AMENDED CLAIMS

EXCLUSIVELY PRESENTED FOR CLARITY

037 What is claimed is:

1. (Currently amended) A method for producing and maintaining a desired negative electrode voltage from a voltage producing source such as a fuel cell in a first predetermined range of values having an upper limit and a lower limit so as to control positive electrode voltage to maintain a stable base state of voltage production and to eliminate the necessity for constant maximum voltage production, said method including an electronic control unit (ECU) having memory connected to two electrodes, ~~two a voltmeters~~ connected to each electrode for measuring voltage at each electrode, each said voltmeter connected to said ECU, connected to two variably opening solenoid valves controlling reactive gas flow rates in said fuel cell to produce voltage in a connected electric circuit, an electric switch connected to a battery in said electric circuit connected to said ECU for activating said device or to supplement power, said method determining a circulation time between voltage production from said voltage producing source to said voltage detection at said positive electrode, ~~a battery to activate said device~~, said positive electrode voltage controlled by said ~~the~~ ECU, said positive

electrode voltage ranging from ~~a~~ the smallest level to ~~a~~ the largest level, a reaction time denoting local or extreme maximum or minimum positive electrode voltage production at dose selection. The method further comprising:

delivering ~~said~~ a largest initial positive electrode voltage to said electric circuit while repeatedly sequencing through ~~the~~ a plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages beginning with ~~said~~ a smallest voltage and proceeding to an adjacent larger voltage in said ~~sequencing~~ sequence after a predetermined time interval has elapsed until ~~said~~ a negative electrode voltage attains said desired negative electrode voltage at which point a corresponding said positive electrode voltage is selected to occupy a stable base state.

delivering said selected positive electrode voltage to said connected circuit so as to maintain said negative electrode voltage in ~~a~~ a said stable base state of constant voltage ~~production~~.

2.(Currently amended) The ~~Said~~ method of claim 1 wherein said circulation

time is determined by:

means for storing a predetermined number of said base state voltage values in memory; and

means for determining a predetermined sequence of said base state voltage values;

3.(Currently amended) The ~~Said~~ method of claim 1 wherein said plurality of sequential positive electrode voltages are produced in fuel cells;

4.(Currently amended) The ~~Said~~ method of claim 1 wherein said plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages are produced by steam;

5. ~~(Currently amended) The ~~Said~~ method of claim 1 wherein said plurality of positive electrode voltages are interconnected by logic gates;~~

6. (Currently amended) The ~~Said~~ method of claim 1 wherein a predetermined said negative electrode voltage for a predetermined amount of time produces a predetermined said positive electrode voltage;

7. (Currently amended) The ~~Said~~ method of claim 1 wherein the a first closing of an electric switch produces a first said battery discharge and a first said negative electrode voltage in a fuel cell;

8 (Original) ~~The Said~~ method of claim 1 wherein said negative electrode voltage range varies with application, that is, with a varying voltage drop across a connected circuit;

~~9 (Currently amended) The Said method of claim 1 wherein said voltage levels of different devices are interconnected by switches controlled by logic;~~

10. (Currently amended) A method comprising means for producing and maintaining a desired negative electrode voltage from a voltage producing source in a first predetermined range of values having an upper limit and a lower limit so as to control positive electrode voltage to maintain a stable base state of voltage production to eliminate ~~the~~ a necessity for constant maximum voltage production, said method including an electronic control unit (ECU) having memory, connected to two electrodes, and to two voltmeters connected to each electrode for measuring voltage at each electrode, and to two variably opening solenoid valves for administering reactive gases flow rates in a fuel cell, an electric switch connected to a battery for activating said device or to supplement power, said method determining a circulation time delay between electrical energy production from said voltage producing source to said electrical energy detection at

said positive electrode, a battery to activate the device or supplement power, said voltage producing source determining chemically, mechanically or through nuclear energy said positive electrode voltage controlled by said ECU for delivering selected said positive electrode voltages, ~~said a~~ voltage producing sequential plurality of said positive electrode voltage ranging from a smallest level to a largest level, a reaction time denoting local or extreme maximum or minimum said positive electrode voltage production at said dose selection. The method further comprising:

delivering ~~said a~~ largest initial positive electrode voltage to said connected circuit while repeatedly sequencing through ~~said a~~ plurality of sequential said negative electrode voltages beginning with ~~said a~~ smallest voltage and proceeding to an adjacent larger voltage level in said sequence ~~sequencing~~ after a predetermined time interval has elapsed until ~~said a~~ negative electrode voltage from said voltage producing source attains said desired voltage at which point said positive electrode voltage is selected to occupy ~~said a~~ stable base state of constant said electrical energy production and said positive electrode voltage,

delivering said selected positive electrode voltage to said circuit so as to maintain said negative electrode voltage in said desired range in said stable base state;

11.(Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said circulation time delay is determined by:

means for storing a predetermined number of said base state voltage values in memory; and

means for determining a predetermined sequence of said base state voltage values;

12(Currently amended) The method of claim 10 in which said plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages are generated in fuel cells;

13.(Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages are generated by steam;

~~14. (Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said plurality of said positive electrode voltages values are connected by logic switches;~~

15. (Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein a predetermined said negative electrode voltage level for a predetermined amount of said time produces a predetermined said positive electrode voltage;

16. (Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein a first closing of ~~said~~
an electric switch produces a first said battery discharge and a first said
negative electrode voltage in a fuel cell;

17 (Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said negative
electrode voltage range varies with application, that is, with the size of the
voltage drop across said connected circuit;

~~18. (Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said voltage~~
~~levels of different devices are connected by~~
~~said switches controlled by logic;~~

Claims 19-34 are cancelled and were previously presented.

Figure 1/6 is labeled new. The rest are original.